

### Remarks

Claims 1-8 are pending in the application. The specification has been amended. Claims 1, 4-5, and 7 have been amended. Claims 9-12 have been added. Reconsideration and re-examination of the application is respectfully requested for the reasons set forth herein.

1. The specification has been amended to correct typographical and grammatical errors. Claim 4 has been amended to correct a grammatical error. The Examiner's approval of the amendments to the specification and claim 4 is respectfully requested.

2. The Examiner has objected to claim 1 because of an informality. Specifically, the Examiner stated that in claim 1 the claim limitation "terminals extending from the electron gun along the circumferential surface" is unclear because the claim could be interpreted to mean that the electron gun is required to be along the circumferential surface.

Claim 1 has been amended to clarify the language objected to by the Examiner. In view of the amendment to claim 1, removal of the objection to claim 1 is respectfully requested.

3. The Examiner has rejected claims 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cho (US Patent No. 5,963,275).

With regard to claim 1, the Examiner stated that Cho teaches an arrangement for coupling a cathode ray tube to a socket 30 which is mounted on a circuit board 40. The cathode ray tube has a funnel 10 and a neck. The neck has an end, a circumferential surface, and terminals 12. The terminals 12 extend from an electron gun along the circumferential surface. The circuit board 40 is positioned with a first side facing the funnel 10 and a second side facing away from

the funnel 10. The socket 30 has electrical contacts 33 which engage the terminals 12 on the cathode ray tube. The electrical contacts 33 are positioned on the second side of the circuit board 40. The Examiner further stated that although the prior art does not specifically disclose the claimed terminals 12 extending from the electron gun, that this feature is seen to be an inherent teaching of the device since the electron gun is located within the neck and behind the terminals 12. The Examiner, therefore, concluded that Cho teaches all of the elements of claim 1.

Claim 1 has been amended to correct a typographical error and to state that said socket having electrical contacts which engage the terminals on said second side of said circuit board, said electrical contacts being positioned on said second side of said circuit board. Cho teaches a cathode ray tube having a neck 2, a neck cap 4, a socket 5, and a circuit board 3. The neck cap 4 has terminal holes 4b into which terminals 6 are inserted. The socket 5 has a plurality of connection holes 5b for receiving the terminals 6. Connection pins 5c externally project from the connection hole 5b. The connection pins 5c have a first end that mates with the terminals 6 and a second end soldered to the circuit board 3. The circuit board 3 has a first side facing the neck 2 that abuts a distal end of the socket 5 and receives the connection pins 5c and a second side facing away from the neck 2 that has a soldered section 9 for soldering the connection pins 5c to the circuit board 3. Because the terminals 6 engage the connection pins 5c on the side of the circuit board facing the neck, Cho does not teach all of the claim limitations of claim 1. Removal of the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-4 depend from independent claim 1. As previously discussed, Cho does not teach all of the elements of amended claim 1. Specifically, Cho does not teach said socket having electrical contacts which engage the terminals on said second side of said circuit board, said electrical contacts being positioned on said second side of said circuit board. Because Cho

does not teach all of the elements of claim 1, Cho does not teach all of the elements of claim 2-4. Removal of the rejection of the claims 2-4 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) is respectfully requested.

Regarding claim 5, the Examiner stated that Cho teaches a funnel 10 and an integral neck extending rearward from the funnel 10. An electron gun is positioned within the funnel 10. Terminals 12 extend from the electron gun through the neck along an outer surface of the neck. A circuit board 40 has a socket 30 for electrically connecting components 43 mounted thereon. The socket 30 is electrically connected to the components 43 and directly matable with the terminals 12 extending along the outer surface of the neck. The Examiner further stated that although the prior art does not specifically disclose the claimed electron gun positioned within the funnel 10, that this feature is seen to be an inherent teaching of the device since a means for providing a cathode ray tube is disclosed and it is apparent that an electron gun is positioned within the funnel 10 and must be present for the cathode ray tube to function as intended. The Examiner, therefore, concluded that Cho teaches all of the elements of claim 5.

Claim 5 has been amended to correct a typographical error and to state that the socket being electrically connected to the components and being directly matable with the terminals extending along the outer surface of the neck, the socket has a distal end that is flush with a distal end of the neck when the socket is mated. Cho teaches a cathode ray tube having a neck 11, a neck cap 20, a socket 30, and a circuit board 40. The neck cap 20 is positioned proximate the neck 11 and has a guide flange 22 including a cavity 23 and fastening snaps 27 having rims 26. The socket 30 has a central hole 31 for receiving the guide flange 22. When the device is assembled, the fastening snaps 27 are inserted through the central hole 31 and through holes 41 in the circuit board 40 to fasten the circuit board 40 to a distal end of the socket 30. Because the distal end of the socket 30 is not positioned flush with the neck 11 when the device is assembled,

Cho does not teach all of the claim limitations of claim 5. Removal of the rejection of claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) is respectfully requested.

Claims 6-8 depend from independent claim 5. Claim 7 has been amended to correct antecedent basis based on the amendment to claim 5. As previously discussed, Cho does not teach all of the claim limitations of amended claim 5. Specifically, Cho does not teach the socket being electrically connected to the components and being directly matable with the terminals extending along the outer surface of the neck, the socket has a back cover which abuts the distal end of the neck. Because Cho does not teach all of the elements of claim 5, Cho does not teach all of the elements of claims 6 and 8. Removal of the rejection of claims 6 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) is respectfully requested.

4. New claims 9-12 have been added to the application. Claims 9-12 are considered to be in condition for allowance because the prior art fails to teach or suggest the claim limitations of claims 9-12 and the limitations of their base claim. The examination of new claims 9-12 is respectfully requested.

In view of the amendments and arguments presented herein, the application is considered to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and passage to issue is respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,

Luc Tripod, Applicant

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Slonaker", is written over a horizontal line.

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